

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

VOLUME 79

MAY 1934

NUMBER 4

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The Story for 1933

This issue presents the report of the Board of Managers submitted to the Annual Meeting of the American Bible Society on May 10, it being a condensed story of the work of last year

DEEPLY true in the Society's experience in 1933 were the lines in Faber's hymn:

Thrice blest is he to whom is given
The instinct that can tell
That God is on the field when He
Is most invisible.

Hopefully the year began with only a slight reduction in the budget. By the bank closings of March, it became painfully evident that further reductions were necessary, and, in April, a cut of ten percent was made affecting all the work at home and abroad. Under the pressure of this limitation, the work went on with a sense that the urgent needs of destitute people—people feeling a hunger for moral and spiritual sustenance as well as physical—were not being met. Throughout the year strenuous and notably successful measures were required to conserve and protect the invested funds of the Society. Special efforts to raise extra support—notably the Thousand Friends Club—were undertaken with gratifying results.

Yet, in the midst of these currents of anxiety, readjustment, and extra effort, an unusual number of achievements marked the year, many of them not only significant for the year itself, but in their promise for the future. The publication of the new series of English Bibles containing one at 50 cents and another at 25 cents so met the needs of the time that the issues of whole Bibles increased thirty-two percent over the previous year and reached a level above any year in the last five. The Society's exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago made contact with hundreds of thousands of sight-seers, and in it more than 55,000 copies of the New Testament in portions and many other Scriptures were sold, and otherwise distributed.

Abroad, far-reaching developments were forecast in China by the great enthusiasm engendered in the celebration of the centennial of the Society's work; by the establishment of an Advisory Council, in concert with the British and Foreign Bible Society and the National Bible Society of Scotland; and by definite measures of amalgamation of the British and American operations in certain points in China. In February, the fine new Bible House on

Avenida Erasmo Braga in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was dedicated. In December, its sister structure, the new Bible House in the Ginza, in Tokyo, Japan, was dedicated. Earlier in the year, the new translation of the Turkish New Testament, attractively printed in Istanbul, began to win not only praise, but affection from new readers. In Siam, the Tai Lu New Testament appeared. And, in Agency after Agency where dark clouds seemed to hang over the work, some marked indications



THE WORD IS THE SEED AS IN TENNESSEE
MOUNTAIN HOMES SO THE WORLD OVER

of achievement were found. In Cuba, in spite of nine months of revolution and 145 strikes, the circulation was almost fully sustained; in the Upper Andes Agency, the circulation of whole Bibles more than doubled; in the La Plata Agency, two new Bible coaches were put to work on the long roads of Argentina; in the Caribbean Agency, fresh understanding with the B. F. B. S. opened the way to more intensive work; in the Philippines, new methods of training workers in the selling of Scriptures were put into effect.

When, at the end of the year, it was found that the loyalty of supporters had turned into a balance what, in spite of budget cuts, had threatened to be a deficit, the presence of the Lord on the field for his cause became manifest. And how providential that modest bal-

ance is! It stands to protect our foreign work from the radical alteration in rates of foreign exchange in which the fall of the dollar would otherwise force reductions of work by ten, twenty, even forty percent. Surely, at the end

of 1933 the Society and its friends may look ahead with fresh courage, and bend energies and resources to the achievement of new advances in giving the Bible its chance to bring to men in need the Light of the World.

Issues

7,800,978 Volumes

NOT the number of volumes issued, but their effect on recipients is the real proof of the value of the Society's work. "By their fruits ye shall know them." But the fact that over 7,800,000 volumes of Scripture were issued during 1933, by this Society alone, is surely an indication that millions of lives have been affected,—that there will be much fruit. Such huge figures are unequivocal evidences of significant facts. Consider some for a moment. These millions of volumes would not be issued but for the ever-continuing demand for Bibles, Testaments, and Portions; and this, in face of the millions of volumes issued in previous years—95,000,000 in the past decade by the American Bible Society alone. The demand is practically from all over the face of the globe, as illustrated by the languages in which the books have been issued. These millions of books cost large sums; and yet, year after year, they are issued. How? Because thousands upon thousands so want them that even in hard times they *purchase*; while other thousands upon thousands so believe in their value that they contribute the monies needed to *give* copies to other many thousands. And once more, this annual output is significant evidence of the need for a Society to produce and distribute the precious Word of God.

The reports show issues of 323,109 Bibles, 413,826 Testaments, 7,064,043 Portions, totaling 7,800,978 volumes. This total falls somewhat below that of the year before, and even more below those of the seven preceding years; but a comparison shows that, with relation to the money available in 1933 for the production and distribution of the Scriptures, as compared with that in 1932, the issues last year, in proportion, were greater than those of the previous year. Some details of the issues at home and abroad may be found in the first table on page 67.

The total number of volumes issued in all countries for the 118 years of service now completed is 253,847,538; of which approximately 134,500,000 were issued from the Bible House in New York since its erection in 1853.

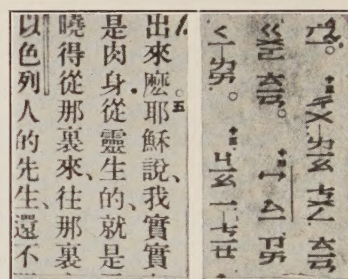
Languages, 153; Additional Characters, 28=181

Languages are both spoken and written. Many spoken languages have not yet been

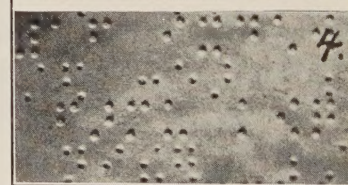
equipped with written form. A number have more than one written form. The word "languages" generally connotes different *spoken* languages. But the work of the Bible Society necessarily has to do entirely with *written* languages. And where a spoken language is printed with several different characters, e.g., Turkish in Arabic, Armenian, Greek, and now in Roman, the Society renders as distinct and important service in so printing the Bible as it does in printing two such distinct spoken languages as Turkish and Japanese. Mandarin, for example, is printed in ideographic, phonetic, roman, and braille characters, each of which is the only written form of the language that large numbers can read. "Characters" is perhaps the best word to include, not only the different alphabets, but also the different embossed systems in use among the Blind.

Because the value and extent of the work of the Bible Society, in respect to giving the people the Scriptures in a form each can read, does and should include the different characters in which a language is printed, the caption for this section is given in a form that will, it is hoped, represent facts both correctly and fully.* During the year the Society has supplied Scriptures in 153 different spoken languages; and it

* There are different versions of the Bible in one language, and also, editions differ in type, paper, binding, etc. But, these do not enter into this picture. A person who reads one version or edition can read the others so long as they are printed in the same character.



16 'Shang-ti' lien-ai shi-
ren, shen chi tsiang tuh-seng
Tsi ts'i-kih t'a-men, kiao fan
siang-sin T'a tih, puh-chi
mieh-uang, pih-teh iong-
seng. 17 Shang-ti' ch'ai T'a



MANDARIN

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Ideographic | 2. Phonetic |
| 3. Roman | 4. Braille |

The different embossed systems in use among the Blind.

has also supplied the Scriptures in 28 additional different characters without which large numbers could not read the Bible. Therefore the

Through the work of translators,—fostered and published chiefly by the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society

being second in this service,—the Bible or some part of it has now been printed in 940† languages and dialects: the whole Bible in 175; the New Testament in 192; additional whole books of the Bible in 481 other languages and dialects; while 92 translations published are of less than a whole book

THE GREAT LANGUAGE CHART AT CHICAGO 20' x 5'

Nineteen panels (in two places, two, back to back, stand out at right angles) carrying names of 936 languages with dates of first (i) Portion, (ii) Testament, (iii) Bible, published. See page 58 also

record that it has done work in 181 languages and additional characters, as shown on page 67.

From the Bible House, during 1933, Scriptures were sent out in 124 languages and characters; the Home Agencies reported work in 99; the Foreign Agencies, in 118, and the foreign correspondents, in 29.

of the Bible. This great service has been rendered chiefly by missionaries from Europe and America, though increasingly an important part is being taken by those who use the language as a "mother tongue."

† Not including "characters" as defined on page 52 and above.

Distribution

The World Field

NO one dominating note marks the world situation today as it affects the Bible Society's work. True, the low-hanging clouds of economic depression rather generally fill the sky. Furious storms of nationalism and revolution have raged in some regions. The conflicting and often turbulent currents of radical social changes alter the course here and there. But, in the main, the great trade winds of God have carried the staunch ship of the Society's cause steadily on toward its goal.

In almost every country some easing of economic strain appeared before the end of the year. In Cuba, the misery of the population has been extreme, aggravated as it has been by violent political revolutions. Revolutionary movements, of less warlike nature, have also taken place in Siam. The political situation in Latin America has distinctly improved, except for the continuance of the fruitless war between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco. The invasion of North China hindered the work there considerably. The circulation in the Foreign Agencies for the year shows a reduction of about one tenth. On the whole, it may be said that of this tenth the larger part is due to the introduction of a more stringent supervision of voluntary distribution in China, insur-

ing more careful circulation, though in smaller quantities; to disturbed conditions in Egypt; and to the reduced budget. The latter was made more serious toward the end of the year by the complete reversal of foreign exchange due to the devaluation of the U. S. dollar. Given the resources to overcome this, the Agency Secretaries are confident that advances can be registered all along the line, as they have been at many points this year. Meanwhile, foundations have been laid for new measures of progress, as is indicated more fully below.

Latin America

In the West Indies, the circulation has been surprisingly maintained. In Cuba, nine revolutions and 145 strikes did not hinder the work seriously—in the words of the Secretary, "never more misery, never more social and political disturbances, never greater consolation produced by the Agency's campaign." At the height of the revolution, when there were no newspapers and no mails, one colporteur sold twelve Bibles and 102 portions in less than half an hour. There is much evidence that, not only in Cuba, but throughout the Agency there is a spiritual interest, which only needs the presence of the colporteur to insure sales. Would

that the Society could support more of them! In Havana, the Agency has found new and more attractive quarters, the additional expense of relocating being raised in three weeks from a group of Cuban and Spanish friends.

In Mexico, where radical social changes have been in progress, the establishment of a better standard of living for the laboring classes will in time increase sales. The distribution, largely through a well-deployed force of colporteurs, has been excellently maintained. In one province only have they suffered attack, and there it has been a most bitter antireligious persecution. The valiant three who carry on there are the only religious workers of any kind—Protestant or Catholic—who have been able to remain in the province. The reports of all the colporteurs are marked by a sense of joy in the service. Churches of eleven denominations contributed to the Bible Sunday offering, which amounted to nearly twice the Secretary's expectations. Visitations of drought, cyclones, and floods in the eastern part of the country gave opportunity for a special ministry to the sufferers. In Mexico City, the Society's window of Scriptures is a constant attraction to "window-shoppers," who often remain to read the open Bible displayed there.

In Central America

Joining North and South Americas as a bridge, the Caribbean Agency includes Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela. Here, circulation has been well sustained, largely through the very great help of the missionaries who act as the Society's correspondents, and through a special campaign in El Salvador. The colporteurs at work there covered 27 towns and 274 rural districts. A fine work in the interior of Venezuela, two hundred miles south of Caracas, has been carried on without a resident missionary by two colporteurs and ten volunteers. The Bible House at Cristobal continues its accustomed hospitality to missionaries en route. Plans and agreements reached in a conference of the local secretaries of the British and American Societies at Cristobal, in July 1933, promise much for the effective strengthening of the work.

In South America

South of Colombia, the Upper Andes Agency extends from the Pacific Ocean across the

mighty ranges of the Andes to the headwaters of the Amazon. Here, in the three republics of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, vigorous colportage is bearing its fruit. The circulation of whole Bibles has doubled, and that of Testaments has risen nearly half. An example of the heroic work involved has been that of Colporteur Diaz, who worked in the high cordilleras, the region of the "lost valleys," at an altitude of some 14,000 feet. In the course of about seven months, he visited 186 towns, villages, mining camps, and plantations, many of which had never been visited, and the rest, rarely. He often had to sleep out in the open, suffering at times severely from exposure in the snows, and was part of the time among Indians who spoke no Spanish and worshiped stones. Such labor is "not in vain in the Lord," as appeared in the welcome he received in a valley visited previously. In eastern Bolivia, in the Santa Cruz region, thorough work by a colporteur resulted in sales of eight out of every ten homes visited. The new location of the depository in Lima is proving attractive.



INDIAN HOUSES UNDER MOUNT MISTI

In the southern part of South America, covered by the La Plata Agency, a fine advance in the distribution of Bibles and Gospels took place. During the year, two Bible cars were purchased. These traveling Bible depositories, with five more belonging to the missions, have been a large factor in the work of the year. Piloted by the Secretary, a missionary, or a colporteur, effective visitation of centers where churches are established, and of towns and villages, is thus made possible. "More and more churches," writes the Secretary, "are finding out that close cooperation with the Bible Societies means greater success in their evangelistic work." In Paraguay, much work has been

done among the Bolivian prisoners of war. The circulation in Chile has risen with the new location of the depository in Santiago.

The new Bible House in Brazil, referred to more fully later, promises much as a demonstration of the significance of the Bible cause in this great South American country. It is a rallying point for the evangelical work, and by these associations the Society can do much to stimulate the distribution of the Scriptures through the pastors and the evangelistic movements of the churches. A succinct picture of the work of the year is given by the Secretary: "The Bible has been exhibited in the show-window and for sale at the counter in the Bible House, in a few other bookstores in several cities and towns, and from deposits at churches and schools. It has been offered for sale by more than 150 pastors, evangelists and their helpers on journeys through their fields of labor. It has been carried from house to house, about the street, into stores, offices, shops, cafés, market places, hospitals, military barracks and camps, prisons and penitentiaries, in trains and ships, to the lone traveler on the highway, to the farmhouse and the remotest mud hut among distant hills and on far-away plains. The carriers have been nineteen faithful, untiring colporteurs, who traveled 20,000 miles on foot, on horseback, in oxcart, by canoe, automobile, railway, and steamship; they visited 18,000 homes and spoke to 75,000 persons about the Bible and salvation. These combined forces in their God-given mission visited many hundreds of homes, spoke personally with thousands of individuals, read the Scriptures, gave instructions and advice, preached sermons, and prayed with and for multitudes of souls, and placed in the hands of the people these thousands of copies of the Word of God."

The Near East

Signs of economic improvement have appeared on the horizon of the Near East, but little of it has reached the common people. Their condition remains substantially the same. In Bulgaria, the circulation has been well maintained. An interesting item is the issue of 400 Gospels among the Bulgarian gypsies in their own speech. In rural districts, the clergy still opposes, sometimes with violence, the work of the colporteurs. In Turkey, in spite



A BULGARIAN VILLAGE MARKET

of the great demand for education and the crowded adult night schools for illiterates, reading is not a habit. Only the energy of the colporteurs has placed the Scriptures among the "best-sellers." The reception accorded to the new translation of the Turkish New Testament has been very encouraging. The Society's work in Greece, centered about the ancient city of the Thessalonians, has been vigorously carried on and shows an increase in sales alone of about 37 percent. Three hundred and twenty-five villages were visited by the colporteurs.

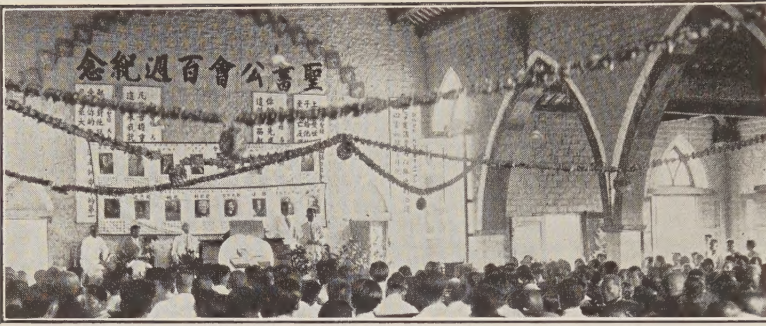
In the Arabic-speaking lands which the Society serves from Cairo, the year has been a baffling one. A violent antimissionary campaign in the press in Egypt has made the work of the colporteurs difficult, and reverberations of it have been felt in other countries. Economic pressure still weighs heavily on the people. A considerable decline in circulation has resulted—partly from efforts to insure more thorough use of the books circulated.

The Far East

The centennial celebrations of the Society's work in China were occasions of widespread



GREAT AUDIENCES CELEBRATED THE CENTENNIAL IN CHINA



CHINA CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT HOIKOW, HAINAN

Across the front wall are pictures of famous men with their statements about the Bible

and enthusiastic expressions of good will and of spiritual purpose. Special anniversary meetings were held in thirty cities in thirteen provinces. The revival spirit that is quickening the churches in China found expression through an awakened interest in more thorough and widespread study of the Scriptures. Hundreds of people have been enrolled as members and supporters of the new local Bible societies in Hankow and Shanghai. Contributions over and above those secured in the centenary celebrations and for the local Society increased twenty percent. This augurs well for the increasing part which the Chinese Christian churches will play in Bible Society work. The Advisory Council, formed by the American, British, and Scotch Societies, has been organized, and is rendering excellent service. Steady progress has been made in the collaboration of the British and American Societies by the interchange of staff and the amalgamation of operations at several points. The circulation for the three Societies is approximately equal to that of 1932; that of the American and British Societies showing some diminution, largely due to the introduction of a method of supervision that insures more thorough use of Scriptures hitherto supplied to voluntary workers without charge. The pioneer work among the high valleys and little-known tribes of the far west has been faithfully prosecuted in spite of many difficulties.

Open doors in Japan are far greater than the hindrances to the advance of the work. Could the budget here be increased, the result would be even larger. The circulation shows an increase in all items, and that of whole Bibles has been the largest in the history of the Agency—in spite of the fact that reduction of missionary forces has decreased the number of allies the Society had in distribution. Valiant bands of bicycling colporteurs visited 339,000 homes and institutions, and to them primarily is due the circulation of 689,000 Gospels, Testaments, and

Bibles. The completion of the Bible House in the Ginza in Tokyo, fully described elsewhere, is the outstanding event of exceptional interest in the year's history.

In the Philippines, the circulation has shown an increase, but has not returned to the level of 1931, as the economic condition of the people has only slightly improved. The chief development of the Agency in the year has been the systematic

effort by the Secretary to multiply the channels through which the Scriptures can be distributed; and there has been a marked increase and growth of interest on the part of laymen, pastors, and missionaries. Some exploration of undeveloped territory among former head-hunters and among Moros has been made.

In Siam, the circulation has been maintained, and the Secretary's efforts to make the Bible House a center of convenience and interest to



GATHERED TO HEAR THE GOSPEL STORY

Colporteur at left

the Christian community have borne fruit. The collaboration of the missions in the work in Siam is a significant feature.

Our Next Number

AS last year, and for the same reason, the usual April, June, and August issues of the RECORD are being omitted this year. This explains why the April issue was not received. It is an economy of a reduced budget. The next issue will be due in July, and then again in September, when monthly issues will be resumed.

Distribution in the United States

STRONG lights and shades play over the scene of distribution in the United States in 1933. The shades have, of course, been the varying glooms of the economic depression—dark during the first part of the year, but beginning to lighten in the South in the last six months, and in the North in the last three months. But there have been contrasting lights—some of them “high” lights.

Every section of the work reports the great need for grants of Scriptures for the destitute and for the institutions unable to buy for those for whom they care. These seem to represent not only economic depression, but increased religious interest. The Society's reduced resources have been insufficient; but a number of measures have been of considerable help. More than 6,500 Bibles of a style about to be discontinued have been supplied by the Agency

large number of Army and Reserve chaplains in the field to care for the religious needs. To them, with the Chief of Chaplains' assistance, the Society made grants of 35,000 Testaments during 1933. In many camps these were the basis of Bible study classes conducted by the chaplains. The Society also provided a Bible for each of 1,500 camps libraries. Of this service the Chief of Chaplains wrote: “I want the American Bible Society to know that we appreciate the help you are giving us far more than we can express. I cannot think of a more important and more needed work than that of distributing the Word of God to the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. I left Minnesota last December 23, where I was district chaplain of some sixty-two CCC camps, and the Testaments and portions of Scripture which you gave us went like hot cakes. It seemed as though all the enrollees rushed to get them. We are happy to have a part in getting this divine literature to the camps.”

The work of the year was lessened by the necessary reduction in the budget—the final appropriations for the Home Agencies being 14.6 percent less than the expenditures of 1932. This has meant a real reduction in the number and activity of field personnel. Some help was given, in some places, by the increase of voluntary service. In this circumstance the production of the new 25-cent and 50-cent Bibles has been of very great help. One of the Agencies reports an increase of 48 percent in the sale of whole Bibles; another, an increase of 80 percent. In the Agency among the Colored People, the sales of Bibles increased from 5,805 in 1932 to 13,406 in 1933. The diminished activity of many cooperating missionary agencies is shown in the decline in the sales of Gospels and other portions, of which they ordinarily use large quantities. After deducting over 650,000 Gospel portions sold or otherwise distributed at the fair in Chicago, mentioned in the next paragraph, the Home Agencies show a falling off in the distribution of Portions of 15.4 percent; a decrease of Testaments of 4.8 percent; and an increase in the distribution of Bibles of 52.26 percent.



**SPIRITUAL NOURISHMENT AFTER BREAKFAST
IN A FIELD**

among the Colored People to scores of needy churches and Sunday schools, and to hundreds of homes. With the help of the Agency Secretary, special assistance has been given to local churches, in putting on “Bible rallies” at which funds have been raised to purchase Scriptures for the Sunday school or for the church pews. The aid of local churches has been sought in meeting part of the cost of Scriptures supplied to the destitute. Very considerable advantage has come from the production of the new 25-cent Bible, which many who would otherwise require grants have been able to buy.

Civilian Conservation Corps Camps

The Civilian Conservation Corps camps present a situation reminiscent of the war days. Hundreds of thousands of youths were being concentrated here, with the dangers and opportunities of camp life before them. A very effective mobilization of religious forces by the Chief of Chaplains of the U. S. Army put a

Exhibit at Chicago

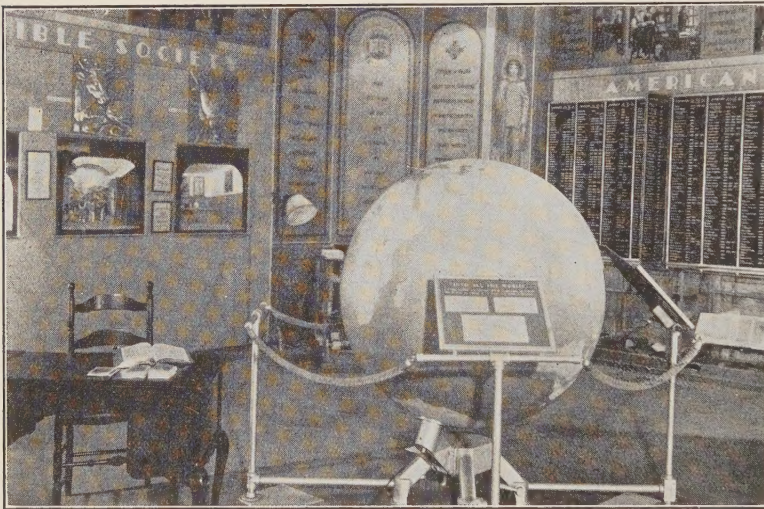
One of the outstanding events of the year has been the circulation secured at the Society's exhibit in the Hall of Religion at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. The exhibit included dioramas illustrating the work of translation, publication, distribution, and

work for the blind; murals depicting the history of the English Bible; a twenty-foot language chart listing with dates the 936* languages into which some parts of the Scriptures have been translated; and historic editions of the Bible. In the five and one-half months that the exposition was open, hundreds of thousands passed through the exhibit; thousands taking time to examine its features thoroughly. Here, with the collaboration of volunteers recruited by the Chicago Bible Society, and through the indefatigable labors of Secretary and Mrs. J. L. McLaughlin, some 700,000 copies of Gospels and other portions, Testaments, and Bibles were sold and some 223,000

ents, whose devotion far outweighs the small commission they earn. Among these are the home missionaries at work chiefly in Western and mountain fields and in the near-Mexico areas of the Southwest. From the latter come reports of the poverty that makes the sale of Scriptures practically impossible. A third group are the volunteers—pastors, local church workers, devoted church members, mission workers—who faithfully use part of their time to bring to others the book that means so much to them. To all these the Society pays high tribute for cooperation amid the difficulties of a most unusual year.

As always, many letters of thankfulness come as well as of inquiry; and from the Agency Secretaries there are many reports of the spiritual consequences of the distribution of the Scriptures. Out of a group of snow-shovelers in an Eastern city to whom small Testaments were given by a colporteur, came some to ask for more for other men in their gangs. Children of foreigners in Western mining districts are using Bibles to teach their parents English. An Italian who received a Bible he had longed for said, "It is worth a million dollars to me,—not only for my sake, but what it will mean to others as I use it in telling them about the Lord." A Slovenian woman, hearing passages read in English by a colporteur, longed for one in her own language. When she received it, she found the passages and read them, and said, "Me never bought so much food for so little money; me never will have hungry heart no more."

As the Society looks hopefully for economic recovery and renewed support from lovers of the Bible, it also hopes that it may find many like the laborer in Cleveland who, out of his first earnings in two years, joyously spent two dollars for a Bible.



PART OF THE EXHIBIT AT THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION, CHICAGO

copies of leaflets distributed. A feature of the distribution was the sale of 55,000 souvenir boxes, each containing the eleven one-cent portions composing the New Testament, these 550,000 being a part of the above 700,000.

Devoted Workers

Throughout the country the Society is deeply indebted to a large number of most devoted workers. Some are colporteurs—several gifted in foreign languages. Others are correspond-

* Now 940,—4 added after chart's return from Chicago. See chart on page 53.

Service to the Blind

ALL acquainted with this work know of the joy and peculiar satisfaction it gives. Not only does every volume go out to definite service, but it goes in response to individual need. The recipients are uniformly so grateful. Sympathy with their peculiar need is so wide, that money to meet the heavy cost comes in with

unusual expressions of interest, and enables the Society to continue to the Blind the special price of twenty-five cents each for these volumes which cost anywhere from two to eight dollars. In the United States, the Blind and their friends paid \$799.19 for the books they obtained, chiefly at the special 25-cent price.

During the year, 2,969 of the bulky, expensive volumes were sent out from the Bible House to 830 individuals and 21 institutions. Abroad, 624 embossed volumes were circulated by six of the Foreign Agencies in the languages each uses; Japan, as usual, leading with 431 volumes; followed by Arabic-Levant with 156; Brazil, Mexico, Philippines, and Upper Andes supplying smaller numbers.

An additional service during the year was the publication of the Gospels of St. Matthew

and St. Mark in the new "Standard English Braille," which has been recently adopted as standard by joint action of those in authority in this work in Great Britain and the United States. These are the first portions of the Scriptures to be embossed in this system.

The total of embossed volumes recorded as supplied to the Blind by the American Bible Society is now, 95,324 in the United States, and 14,651 abroad; making a grand total of 109,975 volumes.

Workers and Auxiliaries

YEAR after year rolls by with the same record of high devotion and fine accomplishment by those who share officially in the active distribution of the Scriptures. During 1933, there were reported a total of 3,745 who so participated—a few more than

in 1932. These included the Officers at New York, 22 Agency Secretaries, 4 Division Secretaries, 26 sub-agents, 344 colporteurs, 1,594 correspondents, 1,589 volunteers, together with 168 workers in various headquarters as stenographers, bookkeepers, packers, and so forth. Of the total, 4 subagents, 24 colporteurs, 579 correspondents, 976 volunteers, and 34 in office and shipping staff worked in the Home Agencies, with the 9 Agency Secretaries and 4 Division Secretaries of the Colored Agency; 22 sub-agents, 320 colporteurs, 970

performing both these types of service. Surely, those sharing in this work, whether by their gifts or by their own service, are deeply aware of the rewards of this work well done.

Dr. H. L. Hodge Dr. E. M. North Bishop E. T. Helfenstein



A BLIND COLPORTEUR IN SIAM

correspondents, 434 volunteers, and 80 in office and shipping staffs were connected with the Foreign Agencies, under their 13 Secretaries; while 45 correspondents and 179 volunteers shared in the work under the foreign correspondents who reported. Details will be found on page 67.

Auxiliaries

Once again it is a pleasure to testify to the loyalty with which many auxiliary and cooperating societies continue their faith in the work of Bible distribution, and their cooperation in this essential task. Despite the uncertainties and stress of gravest economic problems, these societies have kept faith with the Bible cause; some attending to the Bible needs of their home communities, others raising funds and sending to the American Bible Society for its world-wide work, and still others effectively



Dr. R. D. Clare Dr. E. L. Watson Bishop J. E. Freeman

PARTICIPANTS IN THE MARYLAND BIBLE SOCIETY CENTENNIAL

Of the large state societies, one, the Maryland Bible Society, celebrated its centennial at Baltimore on May 5, 1933; addresses being delivered by the Right Reverend James E. Freeman, bishop of Washington, and the Rev. Eric M. North. Two state societies, those of Connecticut and Massachusetts, will reach their century and a quarter anniversaries in 1934. The only other State Bible Society that was formed in 1809—that of New Jersey—ended its career in 1841, after three decades of valuable service.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society reached its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary in 1933, and has been the nucleus and backbone of the Atlantic Agency since it was organized in 1910. It is still a valued factor, guided by a strong board of managers.

Translation and Revision

ON the green land and silver sea of the Society's world globe, brightly shine, in red, the lettered names of languages. Each name represents a real illumination of the region about it; for it stands for a translation of that book through which the true light shines, that its rays may lighten every man. Here, clustering about the eastern end of the Mediterranean are the two originals—Hebrew and Greek—and the early translations—Latin, Syriac, and Armenian, the languages in which the light was first carried about the Græco-Roman world and into barbarian Europe; here, the languages of Europe itself, spreading across seas and continents. On farther shores, in the languages of China and India and Japan, the light falls on the great populations of Asia, and, marked by the language names that dot lonely Pacific isles or the bays of the Arctic Circle; that cluster among the crowded tribes of Africa, and on the high valleys of the Andes, it illumines those who are called the lesser peoples of the earth, but who stand as His children in God's sight.

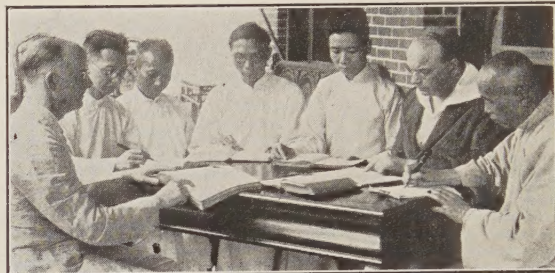
To make the light that shines in Greek and Hebrew texts glow brightly in hitherto unwritten languages of complicated structure and of strange thought-forms, requires long hours of careful listening by the missionary translators, conversations on hundreds of subjects, and prayerful weighing of the suitability of various native terms, to express the deepest meanings of Christian history and experience. Before beginning the translation of the Book of Revelation into Nyore, Mrs. Gertrude B. Kramer felt she must find a suitable word for "throne." She studied three other African dialects, and talked and talked with natives. Only was the right word found when she heard of an ancient ceremony in which a special seat was carved. Upon it no chief of a single tribe might sit, but only he who was recognized as the great chief of all the tribes. Every possible help it can bring, the Society seeks to give to those who devotedly pursue this painstaking task. They are the light-bringers. By their efforts, every year sees new names added to the map marking new lights lit for witness among men.

In the Far East

In China, the Hinghua New Testament, which had been adapted from the Foochow Colloquial over thirty years ago, has been revised, the new form being the most idiomatic Hinghua vernacular, based on the Union Mandarin Version which is increasingly becoming the standard text throughout China. A committee, composed of five Chinese and two Americans—pastors, professors, missionaries,

and laymen—has worked ably and earnestly to produce this revision.

In the Philippines, the work during the year was chiefly that of improvement of translations already published, with revision work on the



AT IT IN HINGHUA

Left to right: W. B. Cole, Y. W. Chen, F. F. Huang, W. C. Lee, Y. F. Chen, F. S. Carson, S. H. Yuang

Ibanag New Testament, the Panayan Bible, and the Ilocano Bible. However, Mrs. J. Andrew Hall's translation of the Psalms in Samareño was published for the first time; and investigation was made of the need for Scriptures among some of the tribes in Mindanao.

In Siam, the New Testament was completed, through the efforts of the Rev. J. L. Beebe, of the American Presbyterian Mission, for the Tai Lu people in northern Siam and southern Yunnan. It is expected that the revision of the Siamese Old Testament will be begun during 1934.

In Europe and the Near East

Again the most important translation work in this region is the revision of the Turkish Bible and its production in the modern, romanized form of the language. The whole New Testament and the Psalms and Genesis have now been published. The British and Foreign, and the American, Bible Societies are making it possible for Dr. F. L. MacCallum to remain on the field and, with his associates, proceed with the translation of the whole Old Testament. In spite of the somewhat uncertain character of the modern Turkish vocabulary, it is a vital, living language; and these well-printed Scriptures are awakening significant responses in many scattered groups.

Among the Indians of the Americas

The new production of the year in this field was Mr. H. C. Whitener's translation of St. Matthew for the Keres Indians of New Mexico. These Indians have been slow to learn English and have continued to live in isolation and dark superstition. The "light" that comes to them from the Scriptures in their own

tongue has been reported to us as reflected in their faces as they listen to the reading of the Keres words. Those who have learned to read English can readily read this little book; and the older ones who have not been to school can be taught so much more easily to read their own tongue than the alien English.

In Guatemala, Mr. and Mrs. Peck are still at work, as much as a curtailed mission staff will permit, on the dialectical revision of their translation of the New Testament for the Mam Indians; and progress is being made by Dr. Paul Burgess on the preparation of the Gospels in Quiché. In both of these projects use is being made of humble natives with no scholarship, as also of more educated members of the community. The Pecks have reduced to six the problem presented by twenty distinct dialects, and representatives of these six dialects work with the committee; to secure breadth of point of view, sometimes old and young men and women are called upon, and the usefulness of each is carefully watched and checked. The grammatical, lexicographical,

and orthographical aspects of the translation also receive systematic attention.

Little real progress has been made in the matter of the translation of the New Testament in a Quechua that will be usable in all parts of the Quechua-speaking Peru and Bolivia; but much has been done in an effort to work out a system of orthography that will also be applicable to Aymará.

During the year, manuscripts in Moré, Shiluk, and Quiché were examined at the Bible House and returned to the field for further revision. The whole New Testament in Nyore, spoken in Kenya Colony, was received and will be printed during 1934. This is the work of Mrs. Gertrude B. Kramer. Progress is reported from Belgian Congo on the revision of the Luba Lulua New Testament.

At the Bible House much has been done in the preparation of aids to translators, in the collection of valuable information, and in the preparation of reference literature. Many interesting and valuable volumes were secured for the Library.

Publication

Bible House, New York

THE outstanding events of the year in publication in the United States were two:

1. Very satisfactory sales of the new twenty-five and fifty-cent Bibles, and of other new books was the first.

The number of Scriptures issued and the number of orders received at the Bible House were larger in 1933 than in 1932. A large demand for the new 25-cent Minion and 50-cent Brevier English-text Bibles was particularly noticeable. Both of these Bibles, though of different sizes, are made from the same master set of plates and have the new aids to pronunciation approved by the Versions Committee and based upon Webster's diacritical marks. By careful planning and study, both books represent a great saving in cost of production over the books whose place

they have taken. Both represent more value for less money. The twenty-five-cent Bible is supplied in black, blue, or red cloth, without additional charge. Comparing the issues of these new books with the higher priced old-edition ones they replaced, we get the following:

	1920-1932 Average	1932	1933
Minion Bibles	65,801	38,493	88,894
Brevier Bibles	30,617	15,726	42,633

New large-sized Gospels in English, priced at two cents, were brought out during the year. These are similar in size to the two-cent Book of Psalms, and are particularly attractive for

those who wish the Gospels in an easily read type.

Other new publications in English were the following: (1) New boldface 18mo Testament and Psalms with aids to pronunciation, in both coarse and



HERE AT THE BIBLE HOUSE IN NEW YORK 76,000,000 VOLUMES OF SCRIPTURE WERE PRINTED IN 69 LANGUAGES BETWEEN 1853 AND 1922

fine paper editions. (2) An edition of the new boldface Brevier Bible with aids to pronunciation, on specially made fine paper. (3) A new boldface Nonpareil Testament and Testament and Psalms with aids to pronunciation. (4) In other languages, an edition of the Gospel of St. Matthew in Keres for use in New Mexico was issued. A first printing was made in Bulu of the Four Gospels and The Acts in separate volumes. (5) In July 1933, the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark were first issued in Standard English Braille, in one volume.

2. An increase in issues over 1932, not only in number of items, but also in dollar value was the second outstanding event.

The dollar value of issues from the Bible House, based on catalogue prices during 1933, shows a gain of \$12,000 or almost six percent over 1932. This is particularly interesting in view of the reduction in cost and selling prices of some of the books during the year.

The issues for the year from the Bible House, in comparison with 1932, were:

	1932	1933
Bibles	165,535	245,288
Testaments	256,654	272,791
Portions	3,313,638	3,472,161
Blind	3,714	2,920
Total	3,739,541	3,993,160
Excess over 1932		253,619

In addition, 1,187 Concordances the Society publishes were issued in 1933, against 921 in 1932.

The number of shipments of Scriptures from the Bible House as taken from the Sales Journal and Donation Journal were 5,327, as against 5,006 in 1932. Since July, every month has been running ahead of the year before.

Foreign Agencies

In the six Foreign Agencies in which publication is carried on, Scriptures have been published in 16 languages and have included 12 different Bibles, 21 different New Testaments, and 95 different portions, the total quantity being 3,768,411 in 1933.

New publications include the complete Re-

vised New Testament and Genesis in Turkish in roman character, published by the Levant Agency. In the Arabic-Levant Agency, a small New Testament and various portions in vowel and unvowel Arabic were published at Beirut and at Cairo.

The China Agency published the New Testament in the Shanghai Colloquial in No. 5 type and began the composition of the Revised



FRUIT OF THE WORD. ALL BAPTIZED BY WEST CHINA SUBAGENCY SECRETARY

Hinghua Colloquial New Testament. Plates were made for the Union Mandarin No. 4 type Bible, and an edition of 2,500 was printed.

New books produced in Japan are a nine-point Japanese Reference New Testament, and the Gospels and Proverbs in No. 5 type. The Gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke were also issued in diglot form in Japanese, with the American Standard Revised Version in parallel columns.

In the Philippines, the Book of Psalms was published for the first time in Samareño. Plates were made in Siam for translations in Tai Lu of the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John. The Acts, the Epistle of James, and the Book of Revelation; and an edition of St. Luke was printed. Some parts of the Siamese Old Testament were printed from newly set type, after having been out of print for a number of years, and Genesis and Exodus were printed from new plates.

Finance

Ways and Means

WHEN the budget for 1933 was prepared, it was estimated that the income from churches and individuals would be \$195,000. The financial situation early in 1933 clearly indicated the wisdom of reducing this budget, which was done, effective May 1. The income from churches and individuals in the recast

budget was set at \$153,250. The results at the end of the year showed that, if overoptimism characterized the original budget, overoptimism prevailed during the revision; as the income from these two sources totaled \$183,360—substantially above the reduced figure. The seriousness of the decline in gifts from these sources during the past five years is seen by

glance at the following figures—a decline which contributed materially to the necessity of operating, during 1933, on a budget 32.6 percent below that of 1930:

1930	1931	1932	1933
\$356,287	\$297,979	\$229,334	\$183,368

Churches. During the year, thirteen denominations reviewed their relationship to the Society, and of this number the Methodist Episcopal Church increased the percentage assigned to the Society from 1.27 percent to 2 percent, three reduced the amounts annually appropriated, and the remaining nine made no change in their basis of support.

The cultivation of the interest and support of the churches was carried on by addresses made before general conventions, conferences, assemblies, synods and similar bodies; by the visitation of theological seminaries, colleges, and educational institutions; by correspondence with recent graduates of theological seminaries; and by the promotion of Universal Bible Sunday described elsewhere.

Advisory Council. The annual meeting of the Advisory Council, whose members are usually appointed officially by their respective denominations, is always an occasion of happy interdenominational fellowship and constructive deliberation. It was reported in the January RECORD.

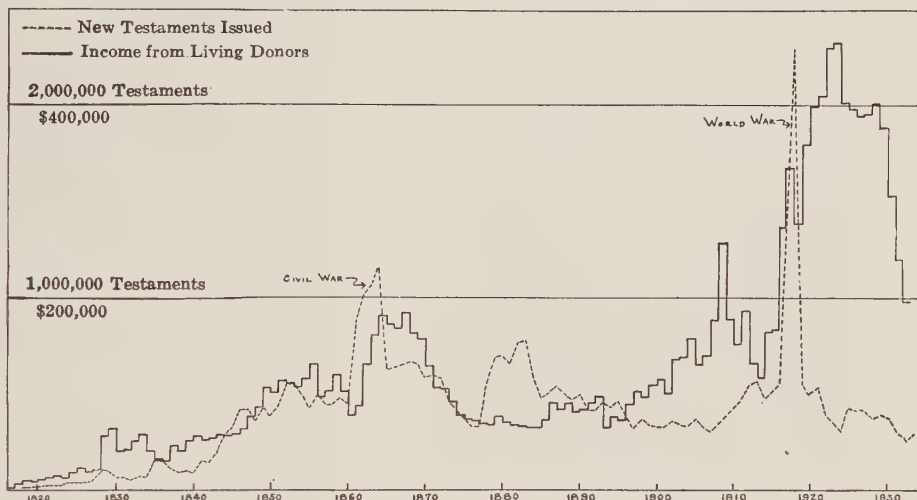
Individual Gifts. Gifts from individuals during 1933 totaled \$92,995, as compared with \$117,497 the year before—a recession of 20.8 percent. A study of gifts from this source reveals that, although such a shrinkage as that just mentioned occurred, 13,592 contributions were received, coming from every state in the Union, the District of Columbia, four territories of the United States, and from eighteen foreign countries.

During the year the "Thousand Friends' Club" was instituted for the purpose of enabling friends of the Society to register in a special way a substantial interest in the work

of Scripture distribution. By the end of the year more than the hoped-for thousand joined.

Budget

In December 1932, when the income from gifts under the budget of 1933 was estimated, it was believed that 1933 would correspond closely with 1878. That year marked the bottom of the secondary depression following the Civil War in the Society's income from living donors. It is hoped that 1933 has marked the bottom of the secondary depression after the World War, and that the income for 1934 will show some slight improvement. A study of the following chart shows the basis for this



prediction and, also, the remarkable influence that conditions resulting from war have upon the Society's distribution of New Testaments and upon its income from living donors.

The first President of the Society, Elias Boudinot, had been one of the Presidents of the Continental Congress and knew the need for Scriptures in the United States during and after the Revolutionary War. This sense of need, deepened by the experiences of the local Bible Societies between 1808 and 1816, and the discovery of a great dearth of Scriptures in the expanding West and Southwest led to the formation of the American Bible Society in 1816. In the years of the Civil War and the so-called reconstruction period, the Society again experienced the sense of great need for the Scriptures and the perplexing economic strains that mark such a period.

No report for 1933 would be complete that did not testify to this outstanding fact. Truly, the present generation, from its own experience, can testify, that "they that take the sword shall perish with the sword"—that conditions

and results of war create an urgent need for the gospel of the Prince of Peace.

Although a recession in income from living donors was expected in 1933, no one foresaw that a national banking holiday would be proclaimed by President Roosevelt on March 4. On March 2, the Board voted to reduce all salaries and appropriations by \$51,750 on an annual basis, the actual reduction for the remaining nine months of the year being \$38,812.50. These reductions were rapidly put into effect. A similar reduction in the budget had been made in April of the preceding year and amounted to \$40,000. In the depression of 1878 only one salary reduction was made, on May 1, 1878, and this was restored on March

falling off was in gifts from Individuals and Churches. This was accentuated further by a reduction (1) in income from the Bible House of \$18,500; and (2) in income from legal trusts and available investments of \$6,825.41—both of which were anticipated in the original budget. While \$12,887.19 was received as net income from the Bible House, the balance above the revised budget estimate of \$1,500 was applied to writing down costs of improvements that were made in previous years—the net cost of these improvements having been reduced from \$73,900.19 at the beginning of the year to \$62,513 at the end of the year.

The following tables are here entered for information and record.



FOR HER S. S. CLASS A MEMBER PRESENTS A BRAILLE BIBLE TO THEIR BLIND CLASSMATE (right)

1, 1880. This reduction was 10 percent and applied only to the officers.

While the income for the year was less than for 1932, the falling off was not as great as had been anticipated by the Board at the time of the banking holiday. The Society, therefore, was able to close its year with an excess of income over expenses. This was possible, however, only because of thoroughgoing reductions in salaries and appropriations which followed closely a similar reduction in the previous year.

The change in the gold value of the dollar, however, affected the Society's work in the foreign field very materially. It resulted, in many countries, in a considerable cut in the exchange purchasing value of the dollar. This was over and above and in addition to any economies or reductions that were put in force under the budget. It is hoped that, in the near future, some of these reductions can be restored through increased gifts and appropriations.

As in the preceding three years, the largest

General Budget Income

	Original Estimate 1933	Received 1933	Average Receipts 1921-1930
Legal Trusts and Available Investments	\$134,000.00	\$143,073.31	\$118,797.43
Legacies	110,000.00	110,000.00	66,493.34
Annuities Terminated ...	60,000.00	60,000.00	18,823.43
Bible House	3,000.00	1,500.00	39,854.79
Miscellaneous	1,500.00	1,134.84	2,627.78
Auxiliaries (excluding Foreign Agencies) ...	14,000.00	14,145.25	20,046.99
Individuals (excluding Foreign Agencies) ...	105,000.00	92,995.58	138,864.22
Churches (excluding Foreign Agencies) ...	90,000.00	90,373.13	234,133.05
Total.....	\$517,500.00	\$513,222.11	\$639,641.00

General Budget Charges

	Original Appropriation 1933	Charges 1933	Average Charges 1921-1930
General Administration..	\$64,061.00	\$57,591.65	\$72,968.41
Treasurer's Office	15,545.00	15,215.43	24,412.29
Ways and Means	57,762.00	45,803.70	70,777.36
General Distribution (Blind Omitted)	38,602.00	29,663.14	58,511.70
Home Agencies	121,630.00	116,099.01	149,861.70
Foreign Agencies	219,900.00	207,391.44	276,347.23
Total (excluding blind)	\$517,500.00	\$471,764.37	\$652,968.74

Summary of 1933 Budget

	Original Estimate	Received	Expended
General Budget	\$517,500.00	\$513,222.11	\$471,764.37
Publication	236,000.00	228,889.10	226,826.72
Income for Blind	12,500.00	10,164.78	7,499.24
Total	\$766,000.00	\$752,275.99	\$706,090.21

Securities

In most cases, the Society's income from mortgages has been satisfactory; and while it is estimated that the income from this source will be less in 1934 than it was in 1933, it is hoped that the yield on these mortgages, including all real estate taken over, will be in excess of four percent.

The total income from legal trusts and available investments was \$143,073.31, as compared with \$149,898.72 in 1932, and with \$157,550.12 in 1931. As 1931 marked the largest income ever received by the Society from its mortgages and investments, the reduction from this in 1933 was only about nine percent.

Annuities

During the year 459 annuity agreements were written as compared with 358 in 1932. In spite of the increased number of agreements, the \$325,111.41 received in 1933 was \$632.08 less than the amount received in the preceding year. There were 84 annuities, originally representing gifts of \$170,591, terminated by death.

At the time of the bank holiday in March, the Society, as a special service to its annuitants, paid all amounts under \$100 by money order, and 225 money orders were sent out totaling \$5,640.03. This was much appreciated by those who received the money orders, especially where there were no banks open.

A complete actuarial study was made of the Society's annuities. This showed, as of June 30, 1933, a required reserve of \$2,684,516 on the basis of the Combined Annuity Mortality Table with interest at four percent. The assets of the Annuity Fund at that time amounted to \$4,598,062; so that there were excess reserves of \$1,913,546. Even at market values at that time, the Society had very large excess reserves in its Annuity Fund.

A study of the Society's mortality experience was also made covering the years from 1928 to 1933. This study showed a mortality ratio of 85.9 percent on the Combined Annuity Mortality Table. This compares with the ratio of 93.3 percent for the years from September 1, 1919, to June 1, 1928, based upon the American Annuitants Table. These studies demonstrate that the annuity program is on a sound actuarial basis.

The Board of Managers; on April 4, ap-

proved of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that steps should be taken by the officers to cooperate with all religious, educational, and charitable groups in establishing maximum rates for annuities on a basis at least as low as that recommended on March 17, 1931, by the Committee on Annuities of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Meetings were held, but no general action was possible at that time. The Society, however, without waiting further, decided that, after June 1, the rates paid to all persons of over 71 years of age on all new annuities issued by it should be reduced by one-half of one percent. On July 1, annuity rates were reduced by all the leading life insurance companies in line with the lower yield on high-grade securities and on savings bank deposits.

Legacies

Legacies received during the year amounted to \$74,381.06. Adding to this the income on the Legacy Equalization Fund and the profit on securities sold, brings the total income from legacies for the year to \$87,537.36. To make up the appropriation of \$110,000, the Legacy Equalization Fund was reduced from \$232,-282.35 at the beginning of the year, to \$209,-313.71 on December 31.

Trust Funds

Trust funds received during the year amounted to—

Trust Funds for General Purposes	\$35,213.72
Trust Funds for Specific Purposes	49.60
Trust Funds created by the Board for Specific Purposes	500.00
Trust Funds subject to Life Interest	2,528.72

General

Universal Bible Sunday

THE material usually issued to assist pastors in their observance of Universal Bible Sunday was augmented, last year, by the publication of a pageant-drama entitled "Let There Be Light!" of which more than 3,000 copies were sold. An effort was made in its preparation to make this pageant-drama suitable for all churches, whether with little or with much dramatic equipment. Many letters of commendation were received.

In addition to an announcement of the pageant-drama just referred to, the Society mailed free to nearly 100,000 pastors a poster, a brochure by the Rev. W. Russell Bowie, D.D., rector of Grace Church in New York City, and a sample responsive reading; additional copies of which were supplied upon request. Although the requests for the responsive reading were about 600 less than in 1932, more than 9,000

churches sent in for material of one sort and another—the largest number requesting material since the Society began to sponsor Universal Bible Sunday.

An analysis of the denominations thus securing material shows that requests came from every state in the Union and from the following regions: Africa, Alaska, Australia, Canada, Canal Zone, Central America, China, England, India, Japan, Mexico, Philippine Islands, South America, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico.

Material was requested by churches representing 57 denominations, with the following five denominations heading the list:

Methodist Episcopal	2,293
Presbyterian	1,453
Baptist	1,005
Lutheran	607
Congregational-Christian	454

Publicity

The record of the use of the illustrated lecture "The Old Book Finding New Friends" shows that it was given through the Society's channels 877 times—a figure which does not include its use through the lantern slide depositories of the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian, U. S. A., churches, record of which has not yet come.

During the year a new illustrated lecture entitled "The Book Goes Forth," describing the colportage work of the Society in the United States and abroad, was prepared, is now in process of being manufactured, and will soon be ready for distribution.

Since the beginning of the custom of seminary visitation, in 1930, the students of twenty theological seminaries have been addressed, and each year at commencement time a letter, with appropriate literature, is mailed to approximately 1,500 graduates of more than 90 institutions.

During the summer appropriate leaflets, posters, and literature were sent to the denominational headquarters of the Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, New York; to a number of New York and New Jersey coast hotels; to young

people's conferences of several denominations, and to Bible conferences.

Exhibits of Scripture, usually containing about three dozen copies of foreign language Scriptures, were sent out to 56 churches, Sunday schools, adult Bible Classes, conventions, libraries, and other organizations and groups.

The leaflets issued during the year included a beautifully illustrated booklet, "The Book for the World," and a completely revised arrangement of the widely used "What, Where, and Why of the American Bible Society."

During the year 20 news releases and articles sent to the religious and secular press, with the offer, in a number of instances, of free electros, secured the largest annual appropriation of space which the Society has yet enjoyed. The following table shows the space in inches given the releases of the past five years:

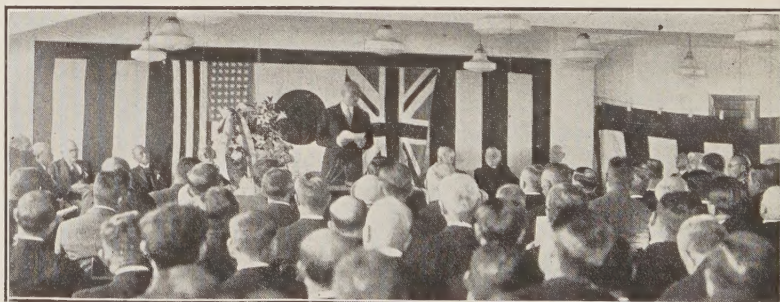
<i>Bible Sunday</i>	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Religious press ..	687	1,066	1,021	1,013	4,405
Daily press	1,361	3,380	2,444	2,500	
<i>General</i>					
Religious press ..	464	1,087	1,793	1,735	2,030
Daily press	1,881	2,702	2,693	5,804	5,802
<i>Special Articles</i>					
Religious press ..	....	714	1,308	1,650	1,045
Total	4,393	8,949	9,259	12,702	13,282

Bible Houses

ON April 3, 1930, the Board of Managers created the Margaret Olivia Sage Bible House Fund from the balance remaining on hand of her most generous legacy. This fund has made possible the erection, since then, of two new fireproof buildings in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and in Tokyo, Japan. It is hoped that the income from these buildings will be sufficient to repay the cost involved, and that it will thereupon be possible to erect elsewhere other new and dignified buildings to testify to the abiding place of the Bible in the life of the world.

Fortunately, both buildings were practically paid for before the United States abandoned the gold standard, and when the milreis and

the yen were selling at very low levels. It was possible, thereby, to give employment in the past two years by the erection of these buildings, and also, because of the favorable ex-



U. S. AMBASSADOR GREW SPEAKING
Dedication of the Tokyo Bible House. Only part of the audience

change, to save considerable sums over the dollar amount originally set aside for their erection from the funds held for this purpose.

Conclusion

THIS report of another year has been rendered. It is not the record of a completed and ended task. It presents but part of a continuing work. As Isaac Watts, with discern-

ing faith, wrote over two centuries ago:—
Nor shall thy spreading gospel rest
Till thro' the world thy truth hath run;
Till Christ has all the nations blest
That see the light, or feel the sun.

The Year 1933 in Figures

* I. ISSUES

	Bibles	Testaments	Portions	Total
Home Agencies	265,588	290,521	3,494,531	4,050,640
Foreign Correspondents	50,417	119,798	3,557,744	3,727,959
Home Office	7,104	3,507	11,768	22,379
Total	323,109	413,826	7,064,043	7,800,978

II. WORKERS

HOME AGENCIES	Agcy. Secs.	Sub-Agts.	Colps.	Cor.	Vol.	Office	Total	Bibles	Testaments	Portions	Total
Colored	4	..	10	52	32	4	102	20,648	13,503	128,338	162,489
Eastern	1	..	1	13	25	3	43	24,240	13,979	112,119	150,338
Atlantic	1	2	3	20	25	4	55	19,261	15,112	202,961	237,334
International Capital	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	8,838	6,023	100,530	115,391
South Atlantic	1	..	..	226	145	2	374	12,658	27,619	215,999	256,276
Central	1	..	3	15	5	3	27	10,099	12,557	176,495	199,151
Northwestern	1	..	1	75	500	6	583	38,901	49,198	1,202,446	1,290,545
Southwestern	1	2	2	27	86	6	124	14,488	29,009	250,744	294,241
Western	1	..	1	26	13	2	43	11,545	16,610	107,581	135,736
Pacific	1	..	3	125	145	3	277	13,799	20,242	168,874	202,915
Total Home Agencies	13	4	24	579	976	34	1,630	174,477	203,852	2,666,087	3,044,416
FOREIGN AGENCIES	Agcy. Secs.	Sub-Agts.	Colps.	Cor.	Vol.	Office	Total	Bibles	Testaments	Portions	Total
Vest Indies	1	4	21	158	18	4	206	8,107	7,791	93,656	109,554
Mexico	1	..	51	90	10	3	155	10,468	5,516	79,888	95,872
Caribbean	1	..	7	59	73	3	143	8,695	7,837	96,221	112,753
Upper Andes	1	4	15	64	4	1	89	6,456	6,152	50,283	62,891
La Plata	1	4	16	89	..	5	115	16,765	18,157	148,559	183,481
Brazil	2	..	24	153	11	5	195	11,837	11,370	41,631	64,838
Levant	1	3	16	9	6	4	39	3,548	7,693	22,356	33,597
Arabia-Levant	1	..	23	84	..	7	115	4,521	7,759	68,566	80,846
Philippines	1	..	5	27	107	6	146	4,016	7,887	82,622	94,525
Siam	1	..	44	..	23	4	72	143	412	304,532	305,087
China	1	7	77	176	182	30	473	17,523	22,858	2,294,636	2,335,017
Japan	1	..	21	61	..	8	91	13,448	53,599	622,833	689,880
Total Foreign Agencies	13	22	320	970	434	80	1,839	105,527	157,031	3,905,783	4,168,341
Foreign Correspondents	..	..	..	45	179	..	224	7,151	3,534	12,170	22,855
Home Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	6,445	36,848	31,986	75,279

** III. CIRCULATION

* Table I, "Issues," records the number of volumes supplied to distributing Agencies for circulation.
 ** Table III, "Circulation," records the number of volumes reported as circulated by our Home and Foreign Agencies, and by correspondents in fields not covered by Agencies. The Society does not receive reports on the circulation of volumes issued to auxiliary Bible Societies, missionary boards at home and abroad, the general trade, individuals, etc. Therefore a total of the complete circulation of volumes it supplies is not available. Sooner or later, all the volumes it issues are circulated.
 † Division Secretaries. ‡ Colporteurs. § Correspondents. || Volunteers. ¶ Those engaged in corresponding, accounting, selling, packing, or shipping.

During 1933

Work Was Done in 153 Languages and 28 Additional Characters* = 181

The Bible House reported 124, the Home Agencies 99, and the Foreign Agencies 118 Languages and Characters. (See page 52.)

Asia—64	Europe—48	Americas—26
Annamese	Sanskrit	Dikele
Arabic	Tamil	Ethiopic
*(Carshuni characters)	Telugu	Grebo
Armenian: Ancient	Urdu	K'Pelle
Armenian: Modern	*(Armenian characters)	Luba Lulua
China:	Turkish: Gagauzi	Malagasy
Wenli, High	*(Roman characters)	Mbundu: Loanda
Wenli, Easy	*(Roman characters)	Mpongwe
Mandarin	Japanese	Olunyore
*Mandarin (Phonetic Script)	*(Roman characters)	Ragoli
*Mandarin (Roman)	*(Roman characters)	Swahili: Mombasa
*Amoy Coll. (Roman)	Japanese (Roman)	Tonga: Inhambane
*Canton Colloquial	Korean (Eunmun characters)	Tswa
*Canton Colloquial (Roman)	*Korean (Mixed script)	Zulu
*Foochow Colloquial	Kurdish: Kurmanji	Chamorro
*Foochow Colloquial (Roman)	*(Arabic characters)	Gilbert Islands
Hainan	*(Armenian characters)	Hawaiian
Hinghua Colloquial	Lahu	Marshall Islands
*Shanghai Colloquial	Malay: Baba	Mortlock
(Roman)	Mongolian	Nauru
*Soochow Colloquial	Pashto	Philippines
(Roman)	Persian	Bicol
Hebrew	Siam	Cebuano
India:	Kamu	Ibanag
Bengali	Miao	Ifugao
Gujarati	Siamese	Igorot
Hindi	Tai Lao	Ilocano
Kanarese	Tai Lu	Moro: Sulu
Panjabi	Tai Yuan	Pampangan
	Tai Ya	Panayan
	Yao	Pangasinan
	Sindhi	Samareño
	Syriac: Ancient	Tagalog
	Syriac: Modern	Ponape
	Tibetan	Ruk
	Turkish: Osmanli	Tahitian
	(Arabic characters)	
	Latin	

* Characters—see statement on Languages and Additional Characters, page 52.

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